

## ROOT IN APPEAL FOR SUBSIDY BILL

New Yorker Replies to Critics  
of Proposed Measure.

### DISCUSSES TRADE EXPANSION

South American Republics Show  
Great Growth, But Europe, and Not  
United States, Is Gainer—Quickly  
Silences Bristow, of Kansas, on  
Post-office Statistics.

Senator Elihu Root made an earnest appeal for the passage of the ocean subsidy bill in the Senate yesterday. The Senator from New York was more earnest than usual in the matter, and replied sharply to Senator Cummings and other critics of the proposed legislation.

He pointed out that there was no fallacy in the charge that there was no limit on the subsidy to be paid. The \$1 a mile for the outward voyage was in itself a limitation, the Senator argued, but there was still another limitation. The total amount to be paid under the bill, he said, could not exceed in any one year the profits derived from the ocean mail business in that year.

"Talk about subsidy," exclaimed Mr. Root. "Talk about this measure being for the benefit of private interests. All that is proposed is to turn over to the government the profits of the ocean mail service to the benefit of the people of the United States. The people of the United States, the Senator argued, have the right to have the people of the interior, of Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri, to make a profit out of the merchants of New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia, and Boston, and the other commercial interests behind those cities. What right have they to make a profit out of the seaboard cities by refusing to apply the money received from ocean mails, from the business of these merchants of the seaboard cities in trying to give them an efficient ocean mail service?"

### Shows Mail Demoralization.

Mr. Root read from consular reports and other authoritative sources to show the demoralization of mails between the United States Atlantic coast ports and South American ports.

"The failure to extend American trade in South America," said the Senator, "is due to the failure to give our merchants a decent mail service. You cannot expect South American merchants to purchase our goods when they cannot get an answer to their letters within a month."

The Senator replied to Senators who had said the subvention proposed would add to United States ships to the South American trade. "The South American trade," he said, "is not a thing that will cost nothing," remarked Mr. Root. "It is an experiment and worth trying."

Senator Root bowed over Senator Joseph Little Bristow, of Kansas. While the Senator was quoting figures to show the profits from ocean mail service, the Kansas insurgent, Senator, formerly Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, asked the Senator from New York where he obtained his figures.

"From the Postmaster General," replied Senator Root.

"How did the Postmaster General reach such conclusions?" asked Mr. Bristow. "Oh, well," replied Mr. Root, waving his hand. "I am willing to answer any proper questions, but I decline to enter into a colloquy with the Senator as to the value of the Postmaster General's official figures."

### Ready for Development.

"They have passed from the stage of militarism," said he, "into the stage of industrialism. They are on the threshold of a great industrial development. Their trade has risen in a few years to \$105,000,000. These countries only a few years ago were the theater of strife. They have now taken their place among the great producing nations of the earth."

The Senator showed that in a few years the imports of the South American republics had increased to 100 per cent, their exports 150 per cent, and their total trade 125 per cent.

"The South American trade is more than triple, almost quadruple, the entire trade with China and Japan," he said, "and of Argentina alone is \$200,000,000 a year, and of Brazil, \$150,000,000."

The Senator reviewed the historical evidence that had made the United States and the Latin American republics friendly.

"The people of Brazil and Argentina have responded generously to every overture we have made, but they cannot understand why we do not open direct communication with them."

Concluding, Senator Root declared: "There is such a thing as a duty imposed on a republic to promote the trade of the nation."

### REPUBLICANS CALL CAUCUS.

#### Action on Reapportionment Bill Will Be Determined.

Republicans of the House will meet in caucus next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock to decide whether to take action with respect to the reapportionment bill. The caucus call, which was being personally conducted around the floor of the House yesterday by Representative Dwight of New York, the Republican whip, specifically provides that this bill shall be the only subject taken up for action.

## MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS



Constipation has been proven by the highest medical authorities to be the cause of most ills. Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills correct Constipation, Bowel and Liver ailments. They are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They cost the liver activity by gentle means. They do not weaken; they do not grip; they do not scour; but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects Constipation. Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills for sale by all druggists, 10 pills 10 cents.

## Lansburgh & Bro.

428-426 7th Street.  
417-425 8th Street.

### \$1.48 Nearsilk

Petticoats,  
89c

Of good quality nearsilk, in black and color. Stylishly made, with deep circular flounce, with stitched bands. Full foundation. All lengths. For one day's special.

35c Quality  
Sateen,  
28c

An ideal lining for jackets, capes, dresses, and for all kinds of fancy work. It is of medium weight and has a lustrous satin finish; 26 inches wide, and in all colors. Our regular 52c quality. For one day, at 28c.

### YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

(Continued from Page One.)

#### SENATE.

The Senate passed the Indian appropriation bill, Senator Root made a speech in support of the ocean mail subsidy bill.

Senator Bristow, of Kansas, defended the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, declaring Senator Lorimer entitled to his seat.

The Senate adjourned at 5 p. m. to meet at noon today.

#### HOUSE.

This was a regular Wednesday in the House of Representatives, and the bill favored by Representative Moore, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Committee on Revision of Laws, was under consideration. This is the same measure that has held the right of way since the beginning of the session.

The House voted down in succession three propositions to raise the salaries of the circuit judges of the United States to \$10,000, \$10,500, and \$10,800 a year. The bill has not been completed.

The House adjourned at 5:15 p. m. to meet at noon today.

## SENATOR PAYNTER DEFENDS LORIMER

### Assails Taft for Seeking to Influence Votes.

President Taft's name was dragged into the Lorimer bribery case for the first time yesterday. Senator Paynter, of Kentucky, criticized the President for his reported activity against the Illinois Senator.

Senator Paynter spoke in defense of Mr. Lorimer. He is one of the Senators who signed the majority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which cleared Lorimer and declared that he held his seat in the Senate by a valid title. Here is what Senator Paynter had to say in regard to President Taft:

"It has been repeatedly stated in the newspapers that the President was taking a hand in the case and was using personal, not his official, influence against Mr. Lorimer."

"It is quite difficult to understand how the two kinds of influence can be separated or dissociated. Evidently the President was trying to show that the President was simply trying, by appeals or arguments, to induce Senators to vote to unseat Mr. Lorimer, but was not threatening to separate Senators from their offices."

Senator Paynter held that Lorimer was legally elected, even if eleven votes were thrown out as corrupt. He holds that the eleven votes cannot be counted as making up the total of the legislature if they are held to be corrupt. In other words, a majority of the legislature, with eleven votes excluded, would be 56, and the constitutionality of the Kentucky Senator would still have 56, a majority of one, if eleven were thrown out.

Lorimer's opponents refuse to accept the contention that the corrupt votes should be deducted from the total number of the legislature having a right to vote, as well as from the vote recorded for Lorimer.

Up to date eleven State legislatures have ratified the amendment. These are Texas, Kansas, Ohio, Alabama, Illinois, Maryland, Oklahoma, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and South Carolina. Only four of these States have complied with the law and certified the result to the Secretary of State. These are Maryland, Illinois, South Carolina, and Texas.

Six States have either failed or refused to ratify the proposed amendment. These are Louisiana, New York, Connecticut, Virginia, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. The legislatures of some of these States may ratify the amendment this winter.

Neutral Zone Established.

The American and British naval commanders at Cuba have served notice on Gen. Lee Christmas, leader of the revolutionists, that no fighting will be allowed in certain parts of the city which have been reserved as neutral territory for noncombatants. An attack on Cienfuegos, expected shortly, according to advices received at the State Department yesterday.

### Positions for Americans.

At the request of the Persian government, the State Department has suggested the names of five American financial experts to undertake the work of reorganizing the financial system of Persia. Among the five positions, in which the Persian government will appoint the American financial experts are those of treasurer general and director of taxation.

Income Tax Is Favored.

Eleven States Thus Far Have Ratified the Proposed Amendment.

The income tax amendment to the Constitution, which was submitted to the State legislatures for approval by act of Congress will be ratified this winter, in the opinion of Senators Bailey, Overman, and others who have taken an active part in pushing this legislation. Affirmative action must be had by the legislatures in three-fourths of the States to ratify the amendment.

Up to date eleven State legislatures have ratified the amendment. These are Texas, Kansas, Ohio, Alabama, Illinois, Maryland, Oklahoma, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and South Carolina. Only four of these States have complied with the law and certified the result to the Secretary of State. These are Maryland, Illinois, South Carolina, and Texas.

Six States have either failed or refused to ratify the proposed amendment. These are Louisiana, New York, Connecticut, Virginia, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. The legislatures of some of these States may ratify the amendment this winter.

Neutral Zone Established.

The American and British naval commanders at Cuba have served notice on Gen. Lee Christmas, leader of the revolutionists, that no fighting will be allowed in certain parts of the city which have been reserved as neutral territory for noncombatants. An attack on Cienfuegos, expected shortly, according to advices received at the State Department yesterday.

Positions for Americans.

At the request of the Persian government, the State Department has suggested the names of five American financial experts to undertake the work of reorganizing the financial system of Persia. Among the five positions, in which the Persian government will appoint the American financial experts are those of treasurer general and director of taxation.

Income Tax Is Favored.

Eleven States Thus Far Have Ratified the Proposed Amendment.

The income tax amendment to the Constitution, which was submitted to the State legislatures for approval by act of Congress will be ratified this winter, in the opinion of Senators Bailey, Overman, and others who have taken an active part in pushing this legislation. Affirmative action must be had by the legislatures in three-fourths of the States to ratify the amendment.

Up to date eleven State legislatures have ratified the amendment. These are Texas, Kansas, Ohio, Alabama, Illinois, Maryland, Oklahoma, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and South Carolina. Only four of these States have complied with the law and certified the result to the Secretary of State. These are Maryland, Illinois, South Carolina, and Texas.

## NEW YORK EDITOR CHARGES BRIBERY

Continued from Page One.

represented, offered the sum of \$5,000 as an inducement to the Journal of Commerce to speak out favorably for subsidy legislation.

Mr. Dodswoth described the first caller as a tall man, well shaven, well dressed, rather heavy of build, of dark complexion, and about forty years of age.

"What was his nationality?" questioned Representative Hawley, of the committee.

"He was an American," replied Mr. Dodswoth.

Members of the committee showed some temper over the failure of Mr. Dodswoth to track the man who had attempted improperly to influence the editorial policy of the Journal of Commerce. They questioned him closely, but did not shake his story in any material respect. Frequently, during the course of his testimony, Mr. Dodswoth referred to the "subsidy interests." He was asked to explain his meaning. Mr. Dodswoth replied that he had in mind steamship interests that were pushing the subsidy bill.

Representative Longworth called attention to the fact that Editor John Dodswoth appeared before the Great committee in New York last November and swore that he had no information of any kind whatsoever that would aid the committee in its inquiry.

"Can you tell us why your brother said nothing about this \$100,000 offer?" asked Mr. Longworth.

The witness said he could not. "If I am not mistaken," interjected Chairman Dodswoth, "you were present when your brother was testifying, were you not?"

Alfred Warren Dodswoth admitted that he was. When asked why he did not disclose to the committee the circumstances surrounding the offer, Mr. Dodswoth said "it was not up to him to break in on the committee."

Offer from Spanish Government.

Mr. Dodswoth said it was unpleasant to bring such matters to public notice. It was not an unusual thing, he said, for persons to attempt to secure the insertion of editorial expressions. Mr. Longworth asked the New York publisher to cite another case. Mr. Dodswoth replied that a representative of the Spanish government made an effort during the Spanish war, or just before it broke out, to have a colored editorial printed in the Journal of Commerce.

The offer was made, according to Mr. Dodswoth, through Charles A. Conant, who at that time was the Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce. Mr. Dodswoth did not know much about this particular case. He never learned the identity of the representative of the Spanish government who had seen Mr. Conant. All that he recalled was that Mr. Conant had advised the New York Journal of Commerce to print an editorial in this connection. Mr. Dodswoth was not sure that Mr. Conant had written, and if he had written, Mr. Dodswoth could give no assurance that the letter could be found.

Mr. Dodswoth will go on the stand again this morning.

JUDGES' SALARIES  
NOT TO BE RAISED

### Lively Colloquy in House Over the Judicial Code.

Representative Walter I. Smith, of Iowa, a reactionary Republican, was nominated by President Taft several days ago to be Federal Judge of the Eighth judicial circuit. Representative Norris, of Nebraska, leader of the insurgent Republicans of the House, was a candidate for the job. Yesterday a proposition to increase the salaries of circuit judges was defeated by insurgent votes.

It was calendar Wednesday, and the Moon bill to revise the judicial code was under consideration. Representative William S. Bennett, of New York, moved that the salaries of circuit judges be increased from \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year. Representative Mann, of Illinois, moved an amendment that they be increased to \$10,500. On this a roll call was demanded, and the Mann amendment was defeated, 121 to 136.

Not at all discouraged, Mr. Mann proposed to make the increase to \$10,800. This was defeated by a vote of 121 to 132. Most of the recognized insurgents voted with Mr. Mann, and the majority of the House on both these propositions. Then Mr. Bennett demanded a roll call on his original motion that the salaries of circuit judges be increased to \$10,000. His colleagues were either discouraged or disgusted by this time, and his motion was lost, 50 to 217.

Many brief speeches were made for and against the proposed salary-increase propositions, the closest vote being 121 to 132, in favor of the increase to \$10,000. The House then adjourned.

Cotton Supply Shows.

Census reports show the cotton supply for the four months' period ended December 31, 1910, to be 11,822,520 bales, made up of 1,900,000 bales at the beginning of period, 10,721,500 ginned, and 9,923 bales imported. Distribution is: Exports, 4,633,200 bales; consumption, 1,556,122 bales; stocks, 1,122,500 bales; 5,523,218 bales; segregation of stocks at the close of December is: Manufacturers, 1,556,122 bales; independent warehouses, 3,967,096; elsewhere, 1,198,900 bales.

Injured Machinist Gets Claim.

A bill was favorably reported to the Senate yesterday from the Committee on Claims, authorizing the payment of \$74.44 to Albert S. Henderer, a former employee of the Washington Navy Yard, for the loss of his right foot, sustained while working in one of the gun rooms of the yard on August 11, 1910.

REGIMENTAL PUNCH  
65c Qt. \$2.50 Gal.

A delicious red or white wine punch, ready to serve at tea, receptions, etc. Sparkling water—20c bottle; 65c 12 bottles.

TO-KALON WINE CO.,  
NEW YORK, 1406 F. R. L. W. ST. 1910

## CAPITOL GOSSIP.

Judge Alton B. Parker spent some time around the Capitol yesterday. His presence excited gossip about the sensational deadlock at Albany. Judge Parker sent in to the House chamber for a number of Democratic members, among them Representative Champ Clark of Missouri, Representative Sulzer of New York, and others.

He denied that he was here on a mission relating to the Senate, or that political significance attached to his visit in any way.

"Do you believe William H. Sheehan will be elected Senator?" Judge Parker was asked.

"I cannot say," replied the judge. Judge Parker said he came here primarily on business relating to the Buck Stove and Range Company case, now pending before the Supreme Court.

Three hundred newly coined silver dollars were locked in the safe of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House last night. To-day they will be turned over to Rev. Henry N. Couden, the blind chaplain of the House, as a little token that the members upon whom he invokes the divine blessing have not forgotten his sufferings.

The Democrats started the pleasant little movement to give Mr. Couden this present, which is an indication that he will remain as chaplain of the House in the Democratic Sixty-second Congress. Mr. Couden does not know the 30 new dollars are awaiting him. He is planned to surprise him when Mrs. Couden, whom he married out in Ohio twenty-five years ago, brings him to the House to-day. Speaker-to-be Champ Clark will make the presentation speech.

There was a brisk passage on the floor of the House yesterday between Representatives Goldfogle and M. E. Driscoll, of New York. Mr. Goldfogle during consideration of the Moon bill to revise the judicial code was supporting an amendment to increase the pay of judges. Mr. Driscoll hopped out of his seat with an interruption.

"I'll tell you what's the matter," he yelled. "You want to Tammanize the whole country?"

Mr. Goldfogle paused and stared at his colleague. Things looked squally for a while. But there was no fight, Mr. Driscoll resuming his seat and Mr. Goldfogle his discourse.

It is estimated that not less than seven tons of documents were brought to the United States by officials of the Philippine government, who were summoned from Manila to Washington to give testimony in the friar lands investigation, now being conducted by the House Committee on Insular Affairs.

Not knowing to what extent the investigation would be carried, the officials decided to supply themselves with plenty of data. The expense of postage and expressage on this great mass of material had been a stiffing matter.

It is estimated that the cost of printing the hearings and the various documents which the committee has ordered incorporated in the record will reach \$100,000. The printing expense will be allowed the persons brought from the Philippines to testify.

When the Senate was in a hot wrangle over the Lorimer case, and especially over the notorious "jackpot" corruption bill, which was used to bribe Illinois legislators, Jeff Davis, of Arkansas, a sworn foe of wealth, arose solemnly to a question of privilege.

"Mr. President," said he: "I would like to ask what is meant by the word 'jackpot'?"

A giggle from the crowded galleries greeted this request for information, and the discussion went on. Neither the Vice President nor any of the Senators engaged in the debate paid any attention to Senator Jeff's quest for light.

MAKES PLEA FOR CLERKS.

Representative Penrose, Also Speaks in Behalf of School-teachers.

During the consideration of the Moon bill to revise the judicial code, Representative Penrose, of Maryland, made a strong plea for the underpaid government clerks and school-teachers yesterday afternoon in the House.

Mr. Penrose said that he opposed the amendment to increase the pay of judges, and would continue to oppose any increase of the salaries of Senators or of judges until the clerical force had been taken care of.

He expressed himself in favor of the teachers' retirement bill now pending in the Senate, and in favor of the proposition to retire government clerks.

NOT OPPOSED TO TAFT.

Members of Progressive League Make Clear Their Position.

One of the Republican Senators who signed the platform of the Republican Progressive League, made public Monday, has signified his intention of supporting William H. Taft for renomination. He is Senator Norris Brown, of Nebraska. Senator Brown has set forth his intentions in a letter addressed to the President. It is the understanding that the purpose of the Senators of the Progressive League, and in organizing the league, some of its members are in no wise hostile to the President.

Publication of the league's platform Monday excited a good deal of a hubbub in Washington. The league was hailed as an anti-Taft movement, and it is still so regarded by the administration supporters. However, Senator Brown, and likewise Senator Dixon, of Montana, it is understood, take the position that the league is in business solely for the purpose of furthering the cause of good government, and not to oppose or support the aspirations of any man for public office.

Mentioned to Succeed Norton.

Martin Egan, editor of the Manila Times, who is mentioned as possible appointee to the office of secretary to President Taft upon the retirement of Charles Dyer Norton, has journeyed several thousand miles with the President in different parts of the world.

Egan is a former member of the staff of the Associated Press, and stationed in the Philippines and Japan. He accompanied the Taft party in its famous trip across Borneo a few years ago. Mr. Egan also served as the London correspondent of the Associated Press, and is noted for his wide acquaintance with public men.

Parcels Post Abandoned.

That the proposal to authorize a parcels post cannot be put into law at this session of Congress was made manifest when Senator Penrose, chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, introduced a proposed amendment to the Post-office appropriation bill, appropriating \$100,000 to enable the Postmaster General to "investigate and experiment" to determine the "lowest rate" at which parcels not exceeding eleven pounds in weight. The Postmaster General is directed to report to the next Congress.

Changes in Classified Service.

At the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, Senator Frye introduced a bill providing that whenever, by an executive order, the President shall appoint collectors of customs, assistant collectors, surveyors, and naval officers of the ports, it shall be no longer necessary for the executive department to ask the advice and consent of the Senate before making changes in these offices. The legislation is believed to foreshadow an order classifying all of these officers.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS.

A bill providing that members of the Philippine Assembly shall be elected by the Philippine people in the United States shall be introduced in the Senate by Senator Lodge.

An amendment authorizing an appropriation of \$10,000 to pay for the expenses of delegates from the United States attending the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome in 1911, was introduced in the Senate by Senator Lodge.

A plan to repair the transport Thomas and transform her from a coal barge to a passenger ship was disclosed in an amendment proposed by Senator Perkins, of California, to the navy appropriation bill, appropriating \$100,000 for that purpose.

The Department of Justice is investigating the American Paper and Pulp Association with a view of ascertaining if that concern has violated the Sherman anti-trust law. It is said that this investigation has been going on for some time in several parts of the country.

The State railroad commissions of Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a joint complaint against eleven railroads operating in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois against the system of classification of freight used by the carriers.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs reported favorably the bill which passed the Senate on the 12th of the present month, appropriating \$75,000 for completing the crypt of the chapel at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and for the restoration of the body of John Paul Jones.

Attorney General Wickersham, having introduced the resolution offered by Representative Humphrey, of Washington, proposing to create a committee of nine members of the House to investigate the diamond trust, it is quite possible that the resolution will be favorably reported to the House Committee on Rules on an early date.

## OCTOPUS CHASER IN THE LIMELIGHT

### Senator Jeff Davis Heard in Halls of Congress.

Before the final passage of the Indian appropriation bill in the Senate yesterday, Senator Jeff Davis, of Arkansas, jumped into the limelight with a characteristic attack upon former United States Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina.

An amendment to authorize the payment of \$50,000 to Col. Hugh Gordon, son of former Senator J. B. Gordon, of Georgia, for professional services in behalf of the Colville Indians of Wyoming, aroused the ire of Senator Davis, who made a point of order against the legislation on the ground that it was new business.

The "low-combed rooster of the Ozarks" did not wait for a ruling from the Vice President, but struck out with a statement in support of his point of order that startled some members of the Senate.

"This is a case that has been before the Committee on Indian Affairs, of which I am a member," shouted the Arkansas Senator. "It is a claim in the interest of Col. Gordon, of Georgia, for certain services he claims to have rendered for securing a large appropriation for Indians. I am advised that not only Col. Gordon is interested in this claim, but that former Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, is interested in it."

"I have seen former Senator Butler hovering around this Senate chamber," declared the excited Arkansas Senator. "I have seen him in the company of the editor of the Encyclopedia Britannica, had luncheon with Col. Roosevelt at the National Arts Club to-day. Later the colonel announced his itinerary for his Southern and Western trip that is to begin on March 8."

"On March 9 he is to talk before the Southern Commercial Congress, which is to discuss the progress of the South. The next day he will speak at Birmingham on child labor. On March 11, at Jackson, Miss., he will say something at the request of the governor, and because, the colonel says, he was touched by the reception he got there four or five years ago. On the same day he will address the Commercial Club of New Orleans."

"The cattle raisers' convention will see him at San Antonio, Tex., on March 12, and the Rough Riders at Albuquerque, N. Mex., on March 13. He will cruise the Grand Canyon in Arizona on March 16 and 17. On the 18th he will motor from Phoenix for seventy-five miles, and in the afternoon will formally open the Roosevelt Dam. On his way back to Phoenix the next day he will visit his son Archie, who is in a private school at Mesa, Mrs. Roosevelt and Ethel Roosevelt will be with him on this part of the journey."

Los Angeles will receive the colonel on March 21. He has promised Gov. Johnson to speak there, and he will also speak at Throop Polytechnic Institute in Pasadena.

He will get to San Francisco on March 23. He is to give the charter day address and five Carl lectures at the University of California. After ten days in the region of San Francisco, he will go to Portland, Ore., stopping at some town in Nevada. Then he will visit Seattle, Spokane, and probably Sand Point, Idaho, and a town in Montana, before cutting straight home to Oyster Bay.

CIGAR STRIKE FAILS.

After Six Months Tampa Workers Return on Old Terms.

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 25.—Lasting six months to the day the strike of the tobacco workers in this city, embracing the cigarmakers, pickers, packers, and selectors, originally to the number of 8,000, was declared off this morning by the joint advisory board representing the affiliated tobacco workers unions.

The strikers failed to obtain a single concession from the manufacturers, and return to work without any terms.

Favors Income Tax.

Albany, Jan. 25.—Majority Leader Robert F. Wagner, of the Senate, to-day made the Senate judiciary committee report favorably his Federal income tax resolution, which will be presented to the Senate and adopted to-morrow. The resolution was defeated by one vote in the assembly last year.